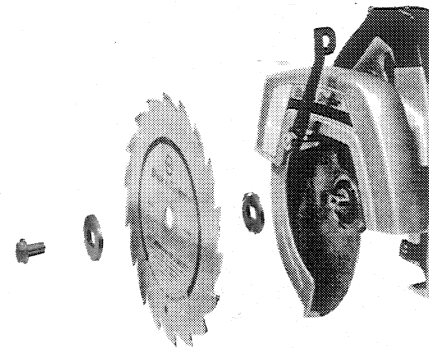


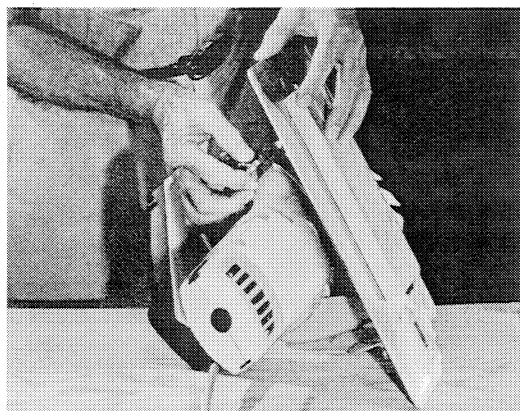


## MOUNTING SAW BLADES



1. BE SURE THE SAW IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SUPPLY!
2. To remove blade clamping screw:
  - a. ON NEW SAWS (without blade attached), turn screw counter-clockwise with blade wrench provided. If screw does not loosen easily from spindle, tap the outer end of the wrench sharply in a counter-clockwise direction with a piece of wood to "free" the screw threads. Remove screw and outer clamp washer.
  - b. ON SAWS WITH BLADE ATTACHED, turn the blade so that the single hole in the rim is exposed at the front of the saw. Put a nail through this hole and turn the blade counter-clockwise until the nail is against the housing and stops the blade from turning. Turn the blade clamping screw counter-clockwise with the blade wrench and remove the screw and outer clamp washer.
3. To attach the blade, retract the lower blade guard and slip the blade over the saw spindle against the inner clamp washer with printed side of blade out (teeth at bottom of blade pointing forward). Place outer clamp washer or spindle so that "flats" in washer fit "flats" on spindle. Thread on clamping screw to hold washer in position. Place a nail through hole in blade rim so that nail rests on front of saw base and keeps blade from turning. Tighten clamping screw (clockwise) securely with the blade wrench.

## CUTTING DEPTH ADJUSTMENT



BE SURE SAW IS UNPLUGGED. When cutting any material with steel blades, the most efficient depth adjustment is one that permits the blade tooth depth only to project below the bottom of the material (except when using Carbide Tipped Blades, where only  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the tooth tip should project below the material). This keeps blade friction at a minimum, removes sawdust from the cut and results in cooler, faster sawing. Correct cutting depth is obtained by: (1) Place the saw in the position shown above and loosen the wing nut on the inside of the blade guard. (2) Raise or lower the base until the blade projects from the base the desired distance. Retighten wing nut securely.

## BEVEL ANGLE ADJUSTMENT

DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY BEFORE MAKING THIS OR ANY OTHER ADJUSTMENT. The adjustable base (shoe) permits bevel cutting at any angle between 45° and 90°. The quadrant on the front of the saw is calibrated for accurate adjustment. To set saw for bevel angle cut, loosen wing nut and tilt base to angle desired. Retighten wing nut securely.

## SWITCH

Pull the trigger switch to turn the motor "ON". Releasing the trigger instantly turns the motor "OFF," but the blade will continue to rotate for a short time. For safer operation, this tool has no provision to lock the switch in the "ON" position.

## OPERATION

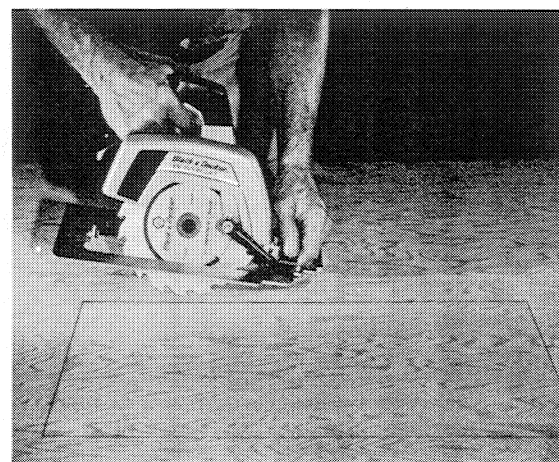
ALWAYS DISCONNECT THE SAW BEFORE MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS. Place the work with its "good" side — the one on which appearance is more important — down. The saw cuts upward, so any splintering will be on the face that is up when you saw it. Support the stock so that the cut will be on your right, with the wider base portion of the saw base on that part of the work piece which is solidly supported, not on the section that will fall off when the cut is made. If the stock is short or small, clamp it down. **Don't try to hold short pieces by hand.**

Draw the required guide lines then rest the front of the saw base (shoe) flat on top of the work, with the guide notch correctly aligned. Run the stationary blade lightly against the edge of the work, back it off a little, and only then start the motor. Advance the saw into the wood. The telescoping blade guard will swing back by itself. Feed the tool at the speed at which the blade cuts easily. Remember that hardness and toughness can vary even in the same piece. A knotty or damp section can put a heavy load on the saw; when this happens feed more slowly. Feed the saw hard enough to keep it working without much decrease in speed. Forcing it beyond this makes for rough cuts, inaccuracy, and overheating of the motor.

Should your cut begin to go off the line, don't try to force it back on. It's best, of course to make errors on the waste side of the line. Then you can withdraw the saw, sight anew, and start a new cut a trifle inside the wrong one. In any event, withdraw the saw if you must shift the cut. Forcing a correction inside the cut can stall the saw and perhaps spoil the work. **IF SAW STALLS, RELEASE THE TRIGGER, DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY AND THEN BACK THE SAW UNTIL IT IS LOOSE. BE SURE BLADE CLEARS THE WORK BEFORE RESTARTING CUTTING.**

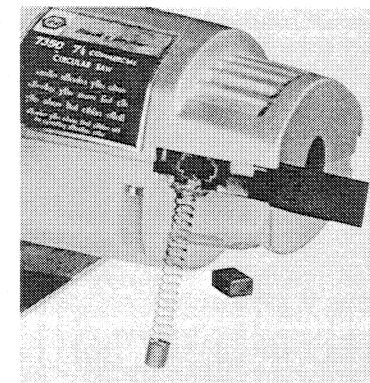
As you finish a cut, release the trigger and allow the blade to stop before lifting the saw from the work. As you lift the saw the spring-tensioned telescoping guard will automatically close under the saw. Remember the blade is exposed until this occurs; **never reach under the work for any reason whatsoever.** When you have to retract the telescoping guard manually (as is necessary for starting pocket cuts) always use the retracting lever.

## POCKET CUTTING



Adjust saw base (shoe) so blade cuts at desired depth. Tilt saw forward and rest front of base on material to be cut. Using lever, retract blade guard to an upward position. Lower rear of base until blade teeth almost touch cutting line. Now release the blade guard and its contact with the work will keep it in position to open freely as you start the cut. Start the motor and gradually lower the saw until its base rests flat on the material to be cut. Advance saw along cutting line until cut is completed. Release trigger and allow blade to stop completely before withdrawing the blade from the material. When starting each new cut, repeat as above. **Never tie the blade guard in a raised position.**

## BRUSHES



Carbon motor brushes should be inspected frequently for wear. To inspect brushes, **FIRST, UNPLUG SAW FROM POWER SUPPLY.** Then, with a screwdriver, slide the brush cover plates outward and the brush spring will pop out. Put the spring, with attached wire extended out of the opening into the position shown above and tilt the saw so the carbon brush will drop out of the opening. If the brush is worn down to the grooved line on its side, a new brush is needed and can be obtained from any of the locations shown on the next page.

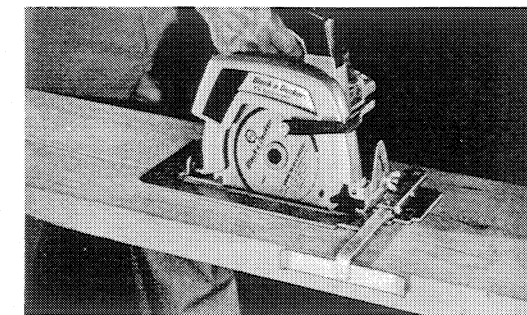
To reassemble, insert brush with worn end toward motor, or a new brush with longest distance from end to grooved line toward motor. Next, insert the small brass plate behind the brush, and then feed in the spring until the round spring cap fits flush with the opening. This allows the cover plate to be pushed back into the closed position.

## LUBRICATION

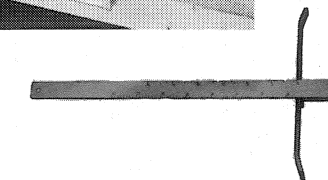
Your tool was properly lubricated before leaving the factory. It is recommended that, at least once a year, you take or send the tool to a B&D Service Center for a thorough cleaning, inspection and lubrication of the gear case.

## SAW ACCESSORIES

### RIP FENCE

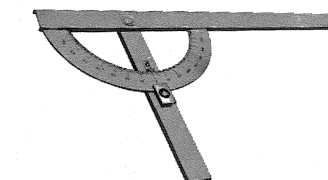


The Rip Fence permits fast, smooth rip-cuts without penciled lines. To install, insert Rip Fence in front slots, set Fence at desired distance from blade and tighten screw. The Rip Fence may also be inserted from the opposite side of the base slots. Cat. No. 55584



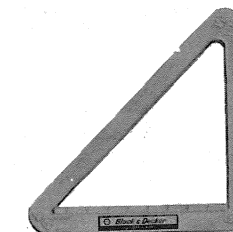
### SAW PROTRACTOR

Guides accurate cross cuts at any angle from 0° to 90°. Calibrated in degrees. Has adjustable pointer. Cat. No. 49531



### CUT-OFF GUIDE

One-piece guide for making accurate 90° or 45° cuts. Cat. No. 55582



## SAW BLADES

Black & Decker manufactures a complete line of blades which are available from your dealer. These include STANDARD BLADES in the four most popular types: Combination (crosscut & rip), Crosscut, Framing, and Plywood. Chromium plated "PREMIUM QUALITY" BLADES are available in the following types: Combination, Planer, Flooring, Carbide-Tipped, Metal Cutting, Plywood, Friction, Crosscut, and Rip. TEFLON-S\* BLADES, having a self-lubricating surface, are made in the Combination and Plywood types.